THE

REHEARSA

1. The Affertors of Resistance Plead for it only in Plain Cases, and of Great Con-

sequence.
2. All Pretences said to be Plain, and of the last Consequence. Which is Easily believ'd by the English.

3. Nothing too Hard for an English-man to Believe.

4. As the Irish-Massacre in England. How Mr. Hoadly may be Magnus Apollo. 5. The Fault not in the People of England, but in the Principles Imbib'd. Exemplify'd in the Pretences of the Israelites against Moses.

6. If Mr. Hoadly cannot find out a Plainer Case, he has Lost his Cause.

SATURDAY, May 1. 1708.

(1.) Country-man. HER is one thing, Master, you must Answer to Mr. Hoad-Answer to Mr. Hoadly and his Allies. They say, That the People ought not to Ress the Government upon
any Surmizes or Doubtful Cases of MaleAdministration; but only where it is Plain
and Obvious to Every Body, and canno but
Deny'd; and where the Invasion upon our Rights and Liberties is of that Terrible Confequence as Threaten our total Destruction.

And there, they say, the Law of Self-Preservation ought to Arm every Man against such a Government.

off my Question, Who shall be Judge? For we know full well, we have often Seen it, That Pretences have been set up against the Mil-dest and Best Governments, and Carry'd on with all the Assurance and seeming Demonstra-tion in the World, and the simple People have been Caught by this, to their own Destruction. And Listen to Every Lye and Story that is told them, Especially the English, who Believe Every thing they Hear, and Nothing that they See. They can Swallow a French League no Body ever Sam, but will not Believe a Glencoe! They were made Believe that King Char. I. had made a League with the Emperor of Morocco, and the Grand Segnior to bring over these Mahometans into England to Fight against the Hebrews of the Covenant, who had all taken Jewish names. And some were Perswaded he had a Plot, had it not been Prevented, (Happily Surely!) to have Undermin'd the Thames, Blown is

Country-m. Cou'd any body be fo Silly to Believe fuch Ridiculous Scories?

(3.) Rehears. It was Nothing, Country-man, when their Hand was in at Believing ! A Cardinal at Rome once giving Instructions to Missionaries they were Sending to Several Nations, Order'd those that were for England to begin with the Point of Trans-substantion to the People there. To which one of them Objecting that this was the Hardest Point of all, and therefore thought it was better to keep that to the Last, till they might be Prepar'd for it, by Receiving Easter Doctrins at first. No, No, Reply'd the Cardinal, you know not these Men, for it is Below an English-man to Believe any thing Under a Contradiction!

Country-m. I profess, Master, I have Ob-ferv'd among my Neighbours in the Country, not only that ther is nothing too Hard for them to Believe against some fort of Folks and Causes; But that the More Improbable the thing is, they are the more willing to Believe it! And if it is Question'd, they will Affirm it with Greater Assurance!

(4) Rehears. Ay, and come to Believe it too Themselves! As they say, That a man may tell a Lye so often, as to Think it at last to be Truth. Therefore is it not Reafonable, that when Stories go about in Pre-judice to the Government (like that of the Irish Massacre here in England at the Beginning of the Revolution) we shou'd not be too Hasty to Believe it, even tho' Many Swear they Saw it with their Eyes? As maup with Gunpowder, and fe to have Drowned | ny then said who were sent about, That they saw such Towns a Fire, and Throats a

And the Fright of the People did Magnify all this! Nay the Impression of it is not over with fome to this Day! I have heard them fay, O these Bloody hish and Papishes! And who set them on! If it had not been Happ'ly Prevented, what wou'd have Become of Us! Thus you see hour Eastly People are Impord upon. Set but their Fears a Work, and it supplys all -They are then as Sure as if they Proof—They are then as Sure as if they Saw is with their Eyes 1 is it not therefore Necessary in all Complaints and Accufations against the Government, That this shou'd be Settl'd, Who shall be Judge? That the Matter may be Examin'd Calmly and Sedately, and not left to Every Giddy Brain to Run away with it as he Pleases! If the People are Judges, then Every Man is Judge. And this is that Lawles Confusion which Mr. Headly owns to be Worse than any Juran-Proof-Hoadly owns to be Worke than any Typenny in any Government. And then what
Medium? Who then shall be Judge betwirt
the Government and the People? This is the Point which if Mr. Hoadly can find out, he Convinces me, and Erit mihi Magnus Apollo! He shall be my Oracle for Ever after! But if he Cannot do this, he must knock under, and Confess that All he has said is meer Jingle and Delusion, and Tends to overturn all Government whatsoever, and make any Peace or Settlement Impracticable to the End of the World!

(5.) Country-m. You have been very Hard Master, upon the English in your Instances. But are ther no Fool; in the World but we? Are not other People as Apt to be Imposed upon, to Believe Lies, and to be as Positive in them? in them?

Rehearf. Yes, Country-man, when they are once Leven'd with the False Notions of Liberty, and the Power of the People, as England has been, then they are the same, For the Difference is not in Nations, but in Prin-

I will give you an Instance in our fore-Fathers (for Stubborness) the Jews. When Da-than and Abiram had Possess the People against Moses, you will see the Grounds of their Complaint, Num. XVI. 13, 14. Is it a small thing (fay they to Moses) that thou hast brought us up out of a Land that floweth with Milk and Honey, to Kill us in the Wilderness, except thou make thy self altogether a Prince over us? Moreover, thou hast not brought us into a Land flowing with Milk and Honey, or given us Inheritance of Fields and Vineyards.
Witt thou put out the Eyes of these Men?
Country-m. This was spoke with Assurance

indeed! Wilt thou put out the Eyes of these Men? Is not the Case Plain? Do we not See it with our Eyes? Where are thefe Fields and Vineyards? Are we not here in a Barren Wilderness, in want of every thing? And dom of Ireland.

have we not Waited many Years for the Performance of your Promise to us when you brought us up out of Egypt? And have we yet feen one Tittle of it, but Continual Harassing and Marching, and Danger of Starving for want even of Bread and Water? And what is all this for? We now fee it And what is all this for? We now fee it Plainly. It is nothing but to Aggrandize your felf, and make your felf altogether a Prince over us. But we will Bear it no longer—Come Gentlemen, one and all, we will not go up to this Mofer who fends for us. We will Affert our Rights and Liberties! What! Do's he think that all this People were made only to ferve his Lufters. People were made only to ferve his Lufts and Ambition ? Were not Governors made for the Gand of the People, and not the People for them? And are not the People the best Judges of their own Good? They Feel when they are Oppress'd, and they See the Breach of Promises made to them, and the Arbitrary Government of this Moses! Wou'd he Persuade them out of their Senses! He kept them 40 years in going from Egypt to Ca-naan, which is a Journey but of a few Days. And he told them that God order'd it fo for their Stubborness, but they thought that all this was only a Put-off in Moses and an Excuse for his Breach of Promise to them, and to keep himself in Possession of the Government over them Nay, all those to whom the Promise of Possessing Canaan was made, they all Died in the Wilderness (except Caleb and Jossua) and never saw the Performance of it, which was made good only to their Children.

(6.) Rebears. And can Mr. Hoadly Name any other Case, where People had more Reafon to Complain of Breach of Promise? Or where they Afferted it with greater Post-tiveness! if he cannot, he must find out a new Hypothesis to serve his Purpose,

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A D VERTISEMENTS

Lately Publish'd.

He Scripture Account of the Eternal Rewards or
Punishments of all that here of the Rewards or Punishments of all that hear of the Gospel, withour an Immortality necessarily resulting from the nature of the Souls themselves that are concerned in those Rewards or Punishments. Shewing particularly, I. How much of this account was discovered by the belt Philosophers, II. How far the Accounts of those Philosophers were corrected, and improved, by the Hellenittical Jews affished by the Revelations of the old Teffarment. HI. How far the Discoveries force. old Testament. HI. How far the Discoveries fore-mentioned were improved by the Revelations of the Gospel. Wherein the Testimonies also of S. heneus and Tertullian are occasionally considered. By Henry Dodwell M: A. Author of the Epistolary Discourse.

SAcrifice the Divine Service, from the Covenant of Grace, to the Confimmation of the Mystery of Man's Redemption. By F. Scandret, Priest of the Church of England: To which is prefix'd a Letter to the Author, from the Reverend Mr. Charles Lessie; Chancellor of the Cathedral of Connor, in the Kingdom of Instant.